



THE THEATRE-ROYAL WILL BE OPENED On SATURDAY, JANUARY 8. 1785,

A PLAY AND FARCE,
As will be expressed hereafter in the Bills.

This day is Published
By WILLIAM CREECH,
A DEFENCE of the Perthshire Resolutions :

In Answer to
A LETTER upon THE DISTILLERY.
By a Freeholder of Perthshire.

Also this day is published, by WILLIAM CREECH,
AN ENQUIRY
INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE
WEALTH OF NATIONS.

By ADAM SMITH, L.L.D. and F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh.
The THIRD EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

In Three Volumes, 8vo.

Of W. CREECH may also be had,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

1. Lewis's Experimental History of the Materia Medica, a new edition, with numerous additions, by Mr Alkin of Warrington, one volume, 4to.
2. The Chirurgical Works of Percival Pott, F.R.S. a new edition, with additions, in 3 vols. 8vo.
3. Medical Communications.
4. The Medical Register for the year 1783.
5. The Medical Pocket-Book, by John Elliot, M.D. a new edition.

L EITH, 18th December 1784.

THOMAS ALLAN AND COMPANY, GROCCERS, New Key, Leith,

HAVE lately got to hand a Parcel of TEAS, which they are selling
at the following Prices, viz.

Bohea Tea,	at 2s. 4d.	Best Congo,	6s. 9d.
Congo-tea ditto,	2s. 10d.	Shouchong,	7s. 6d.
Congo,	5s.	Singlo Green 3s. 9d. and 4s. 3d.	
Ditto,	5s. 9d.	Hylon,	7s. 6d.
Good ditto,	6s. 3d.	Fine ditto,	9s. 6d.

They are also at present selling,

Jamaica Double Rum at 9s. 6d. per gallon.

Single Rum, 6s. 6d.

Fine Coniac Brandy at 12s. per gallon.—Good ditto at 8s. 6d.

Single Brandy, 6s. 6d.

SUGARS, CHEESE, and a great many other articles in the Grocery way,
on reasonable terms.

N. B. At the above shop may be had, a few Pockets of fine HOPS.
RED PORT WINE at 18s. per dozen, bottles included.

LEMONS AND ORANGES.

JUST now arrived from Oporto, a quantity of exceeding fine LEMONS,
CHINA and BITTER ORANGES, to be sold at 40s. per Whole
Chest, and 20s. per Half Chest. These fruit are of an exceeding fine
quality, and considerably lower in price than any presently at market.
To be sold also, a quantity of very fine ZANT CURRANTS, SUN
RI SINS, and FIGS, upon very reasonable terms.

There is also come down from London by the Mary, Captain John
Hay, a quantity of exceeding fine TEAS, which are selling at 6d. per
lb. lower than any lately offered to the public.

Orders for the above, addressed to ALEXANDER THOMSON, at his Ware-
house, facing the City Guard, High-Street, Edinburgh, will be punctual-
ly attended to.

CHINA AND SEVILLE ORANGES, &c.

JUST arrived from San Lucar, in the Fincafle, George Allan master,
after a short passage, A Parcel of CHINA and SEVILLE ORAN-
GES, in excellent order. To be sold in chests and half chests.—Also,
Lately arrived from Malaga, a Parcel of NEW FRUITS, consisting of

Sun Raisins,	in quarter barrels.
Malaga or Lexia Raisins,	
Figs,	in small boxes.
Muscattell Raisins,	
Jordan Almonds,	in jars.
And White Wine Grapes,	

Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at
their Warehouse, Kirkgate, Leith.

N. B. Merchants, by applying as above, may be supplied with SHER-
RY and MOUNTAIN WINES, in Butts; LISBON and RED PORT
WINES in Pipes; all of the best qualities.

DAMAGED FLAX.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Court-House of Leith, on
Saturday the 25th instant at 11 o'clock forenoon, Three MATTS
DAMAGED FLAX, imported in the Adventure, James Turnbull Mas-
ter. James Beuglas Flax-dresser in Leith, will show the Flax before the
Sale.

A License taken out for Bleaching,

By HUGH M-WHITER Bleacher,

At INGLISGREEN, Two Miles and an half west from Edinburgh,
WHO desires to inform his employers, That by a late act of Parlia-
ment, all bleachers of Dimity and Mullin, or cloth of any kind
wherein there is any cotton, are bound to take out a license, under the pain
of having the cloth liable to be seized, and carried off by the officers of ex-
cise: He, therefore, being of opinion, that some one or other of the
bleachers about Edinburgh, would find his account in taking out said license;
and having learned that none of them had done so, he has now taken out
one for himself; and betwixt and next season will be supplied with proper
hands from the west country, for the purpose of bleaching Lawns and Muf-
fins, &c.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

THE SHIP ALEXANDER,

ALEXANDER RITCHIE Master,

Now lying at Greenock, ready to receive goods
on board, and will sail about the 21st of Fe-
bruary next.

N. B. This ship is an exceeding good vessel,
double decked, built of live oak and cedar, sails
remarkably fast, and has excellent accommo-
dation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to William Donald merchant in Glasgow
or John Stewart merchant in Greenock.
Greenock, December 22. 1784.



THERE is to be SOLD, on Thursday first,
the 30th current, at Crumblie-Point,
near Terryburn, for ready money,

A SHIP on the Stocks, with
a large quantity of timber to complete said ship,
and a number of Articles belonging thereto,
with a large quantity of Cast Metal Old
Iron, &c.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

WANTS A PLACE AS AN OVERSEER OF FARMING.

A Young Man unmarried, who has practised in that line of life for a
number of years; understands the laying out, inclosing, and proper
treatment of Ground; and is well acquainted with the tending and
felling of Cattle, can keep accounts, and has hitherto given satisfaction
to the gentlemen with whom he has served, and by whom he can be well
recommended both for his qualifications and integrity.
He will wait upon any gentleman wishing to employ him, upon their
leaving a line with the Publisher of this paper.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE, Edinburgh, December 6. 1784.

THE General Court of Proprietors of the
British Linen Company having ordered a Dividend on their Stock
for the year ending the 29th day of May last, payable at Christmas next,
Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors, to call for the same at the Com-
pany's office; and in order to settle said dividend, no transfer of Stock
will be made from Wednesday the 15th to Saturday the 25th current,
both days inclusive.

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

By Order of JAMES BRUCE, Esq. of Kinnaird, Captain of the County
of Stirling.

THESE are requiring the whole Justices of Peace, Commissioners of
Supply, and Heritors of the said county, to meet at Stirling on
Tuesday next the 28th current, at twelve o'clock noon, to take under
their consideration the late Act of Parliament entitling the Distilleries; and
also to confer with the Committee appointed by last General Meeting
thereon. It is also intreated that all Distillers in the County, having
information to give, or grievances to complain of, will attend.
21st December 1784. JAMES BRUCE.

INN AT STIRLING.

TO LET immediately, that large, commodious, and well frequented
INN, presently possessed by Mr Wingate, consisting of 21 fire-
rooms, besides garrets, vaulted cellars, a large kitchen garden, corn and
hay lofts, and stabling for about 40 horses.

The situation of Stirling as one of the first stages in Scotland, and of
the Inn itself, standing in the great public road, in almost the very cen-
ter of the town, and in a manner unconnected with other buildings, hav-
ing a most delightful prospect to the river Forth and the adjacent fields,
are circumstances which render this situation particularly advantageous.

The present tack expires at Whitfriday 1786, and the entry will
commence at that term.

Applications and proposals, either personally or by letter, to John
Hutton, Stirling, the proprietor, will be duly attended to. None need
apply but such as are every way qualified for such an undertaking, and
such as are inclined to be settled in it.

NEW INN, PERTH.

JOHN CAMPBELL, inn-keeper, embraces this opportunity of return-
ing his most grateful acknowledgments to the Noblemen and Gentle-
men who have hitherto honoured him with their employment, and begs
leave to solicit the continuance of their favours.

Having lately built a commodious NEW INN, on an EXTENSIVE
PLAN, in George-Street, by the Bridge, and furnished it in a complete
manner, for the accommodation of the Public, he humbly hopes for that
patronage and encouragement, which an assiduous attention to please
and oblige may in future merit.

N. B. Neat post-chaises, good horses, and careful drivers, may be de-
pended on.

THE Heritable and personal Creditors of
GEORGE DOUGLAS Mathematician, late in Act, and the deceased
JAMES PEDDIE merchant there, are requested to meet in the Exchange
Coffee-house of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 4th day of January 1785
years, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to consider a report from the com-
mittee appointed to examine the former trustee and his factors, their ac-
counts and intrusions with the estate of George Douglas; and to assent or
dissent from the appointment of new trustees; and also to join in pro-
per measures for attaching the real estate of the said James Peddie.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

ACCOUNT of the BUCHANITES.

A new religious Sect in the West of Scotland, the authenticity
of which may be depended on.

ELSPETH SIMPSON (alias Mrs Buchan) is a daugh-
ter of John Simpson, innkeeper at Fimy-Can, which is
the half-way house between Banff and Portferry, in the north of
Scotland, presently living there, an old man of 90 years of
age, and has now his fourth wife.

Mrs Buchan is now about 45 years of age, and was married,
about 24 years ago, to Robert Buchan, self-workman at
Glasgow.

She came to Glasgow when she was about 22 years of age,
and took service with Mr Martin, one of the principal proprie-
tors of the self-work there, and soon after married the above-
mentioned Robert Buchan, one of the workmen, and servant
to the same Mr Martin.

Robert Buchan and Elspeth Simpson have had many chil-
dren, only three of whom are now alive; one a boy about 14
years of age, now in Glasgow, the other two daughters, about
19 and 21 years of age, now along with their mother, and
professing the same principles.

When she was married she was of the Episcopal persua-
sion; but her husband being a Burgher Seceder, she adopted
his principles, and was in communion with that sect. About
five years ago, she changed her opinion greatly, became the
author of many new and extraordinary doctrines, and soon
brought over to her opinions Mr Hugh Whyte, who was the
settled Relief minister at Irvine, and connected with Mr Bell
in Glasgow and Mr Bain in Edinburgh; and who have, since
Mr Whyte's abdication of his charge, settled a Mr Robertson
in his place at Irvine.

She also brought over Mr Hunter, a writer to business, and
fiscal of that place, with his wife, Mrs Whyte, Mrs Mar-
merchant, Mr Gibson, Mrs Gibson, and many others; and
was gradually making new converts till April last, when the
populace in Irvine arose, assembled round Mr Whyte's house,
and broke all the windows, when Mrs Buchan and all her con-
verts, of whom the above mentioned are a part, to the number
of 46 persons, left Irvine.

The Buchanites (for so they are called) went through
Mauchlin, Cumnock Old and New, halted three days at
Kirkcubbin, passed through Sanquhar and Thornhill, and now
are, and have been since April, at a farm house, the office-
houses of which they have all along possessed, paying for the
same, and every thing they demand; which farm house lies

two miles south of Thornhill, and about thirteen miles from
Dunfries.

The author of this narrative being a merchant in Glasgow,
and having occasion to go to that country, spent a great part
of the 25th and 26th of August last in their company, conver-
sation with most of them, but principally with Mrs Buchan, Mr
and Mrs Whyte, Mr and Mrs Hunter, Mr Innes, &c.

The Buchanites pay great attention to the Bible, being al-
ways reading it, or having it in their pocket, or under their
arm, proclaiming it the best book in the world.

They read, sing hymns, preach, and converse much about
religion, declaring the last day to be at hand, and that no
one of all their company shall ever die, or be buried in the
earth, but soon shall hear the voice of the last trumpet, when
all the wicked shall be struck dead, and remain so for one
thousand years. At the same moment they, the Buchanites,
shall undergo an agreeable change, shall be caught up to meet
the Lord in the air, from whence they shall return to this
earth, in company with the Lord Jesus, with whom, as their
King, they shall possess this earth one thousand years, the de-
vil being bound with a chain in the interim. At the end of
one thousand years, the devil shall be loosed, the wicked
quickened, and both shall assail their camp, but shall be re-
pulsed, with the devil at their head, while they fight valiantly
under the Lord Jesus Christ, as their Captain-General.

Since the Buchanites adopted their principles, they neither
marry nor are given in marriage, nor consider themselves as
bound to any conjugal duties, or mind or indulge themselves
in any carnal enjoyments; but, having one common purse for
their cash, they are all sisters and brothers, living a holy life
as the angels of God, and beginning and continuing in the
same holy life they shall live under the Lord Jesus Christ,
their King, after his second coming.

The Buchanites follow no industry, being commanded to
take no thought of to-morrow; but, observing how the young
ravens are fed, and how the lilies grow, they assure themselves
God will much more feed and clothe them.

They indeed sometimes work at mason, wright, and hus-
bandry work to people in their neighbourhood, but then they
refuse all wages, or any consideration whatever, but declare
their whole object in working at all is to mix with the world,
and inculcate those important truths they themselves are so
much persuaded of.

Rude people who visit them impose much on the Public by
propagating falsehoods concerning them, such as I was told
before I saw and spoke with them, viz. that fourteen of the
young unmarried girls were with child. But, when I was
there I could not see a woman in all the company, married or
unmarried, that was with child; and they all declared to me
they valued not nor sought after any such enjoyments; and if
any of their company were to do so, they would instantly turn
them out of the house, where they would find no more company
where they would find no more company.

It is also false and calumnious to assert they are bound to Je-
rusalem; and that rivers and seas were to be dried up before
them in their passage. The Buchanites expect no such thing,
and are bound no where but to seek a residence for a short while
where they may be free from the insults of rude people, as
they assure themselves no particular place is necessary for them,
as their Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, will assuredly find
them soon at his second coming, be they where they may at
the time.

Some people call Mrs Buchan a witch, which she treats
with contempt. Others declare she calls herself the Virgin
Mary, which she also refuses; declaring she has more to boast
of, viz. that the Virgin Mary was only Christ's mother after
the flesh, whereas she assures herself to be Christ's daughter
after the spirit.

Her husband is still in the Burgher Secession communion;
and when I asked Mrs Buchan, and others of the Buchanites
who knew me, if they had any word to any of their acquaint-
ances in Glasgow, they all declared they minded not former
things, and former connections, but that the whole of their
attention was devoted to their fellow saints, the living a holy
life, and thereby hastening the second coming of their Lord
Jesus Christ.

I intimated to them that there had been Millinarians before
them, who died as other men, and saw not in their lifetime the
second coming of Christ. The Buchanites answered to this,
that those Millinarians, believing the certainty of Christ's
second coming, and his Millinarian kingdom, lived not the
holy life enjoined them, but cared for to-morrow, laid up
treasures on earth, and in most things conformed to the world,
which conduct of these men hastened not Christ's second com-
ing; but they, conforming strictly to God's word, cannot
be disappointed, if God be true, which, they say, would be
blasphemy to doubt or call in question.

I found the Buchanites a very temperate, civil, discreet,
and sensible people, very free in declaring their principles,
when they were attended to; but most of their visitors be-
haved in a rude, wicked, and abandoned way, which improp-
er behaviour they met and bore with surprising patience and
propriety. Though I was far from being a convert to their
doctrines, I was sorry to see them so much insulted by men
whose behaviour was barbarous, and unbecoming a civilized
people. I advised them to follow industry, and enforced the
same by all the arguments I was master of. I forewarned them
of the disgrace, poverty, and all their concomitant miseries,
such principles persevered in would certainly bring upon them;
but they were not affected by any thing I could say; telling
me, they had God's word for their principles and conduct,
and that the Bible, wherein they had his words, was the best
book in the world. I answered, God never taught such prin-
ciples, nor commanded such conduct; and that the Bible,
which they applauded so much, had led them to folly, and
that they would do better to pay more attention to their own
judgment and common sense, than to follow the unintelligible
writings of other men, and manifest absurdities.



SKETCH of the LIFE and WRITINGS of Dr JOHNSON.

Dr SAMUEL JOHNSON, lately the first name in the literary world, was born at Litchfield, in Staffordshire, in the year 1709. His father was a bookseller, of whom all we can learn is from his son, who informs us, that "he is an old man, who had been no careless observer of the passages of the times in which he lived." Of his youth, before he was sent to the University, of indications of dulness, or prognostics of future fame, or propensities to pleasure, or examples of discretion, we have no anecdotes on record. But a mind endued with prodigious powers, cultivated with laborious assiduity, and enriched with the stores of ancient and modern learning, with a life ever distinguished by a zealous attachment to the interests of piety and virtue, is the best demonstration, that his early years were unfilled by any follies of folly, or habits of dissipation.

He was entered of Pembroke College, in Oxford, on the 31st of October 1728; but left the University without taking any degree. On his return to his native country, he appears to have devoted his attention to the education of youth. For an account of his first undertaking we are indebted to Mr Davies, who, in his "Memoirs of the Life of Garrick," says, about the beginning of the year 1735, Mr Johnson undertook the instruction of some young gentlemen of Litchfield in the Belles Lettres; and that David Garrick, then turned of eighteen, became one of his scholars, or, to speak more properly, his friend and companion.—As this is an interesting incident in the lives of two celebrated men, it may be deemed no unpleasing digression to observe, that notwithstanding the brilliancy of his parts, the classic author appeared to have no charms for Mr Garrick. His thoughts were incessantly upon the stage.—When his master, Mr Johnson, expected from him some exercise or composition upon a theme, he shewed him several scenes of a new comedy which had engrossed his time; and these, he told him, were the produce of his third attempt in dramatic poetry. To Mr Davies' account we may add, that one of Mr Johnson's pupils was the Author of "The Adventurer."—Few men, perhaps, who have been singly engaged in the honourable employment of cultivating the human mind, can boast the felicity of having contributed to form two such distinguished characters as a Hawkesworth and a Garrick.

This mode of instruction, however, could not have lasted long: for, in the succeeding year, we find him advertising to board and teach young gentlemen the Latin and Greek languages, at Edial, a village on the west side of Litchfield.—Perhaps the success of this new undertaking did not correspond with his expectations; for, some time after, Mr Garrick and he agreed to try their fortunes in the metropolis, and actually left Litchfield together, on the 2d of March, 1737. This singular circumstance is authenticated by two letters from Mr Gilbert Walmley, then Register of the Ecclesiastical Court at Litchfield, to the Rev. Mr Colson, a celebrated mathematician at Rochester. From the second, which bears the above date, we give the following extract, which more immediately relates to Mr Johnson:

"He (Garrick) and another neighbour of mine, one Mr S. Johnson, set out this morning for London together.—Davy Garrick is to be with you early in the next week, and Mr Johnson, to try his fate with a tragedy, and to see to get himself employed in some translation, either from the Latin or French. Johnson is a very good scholar and poet, and I have great hopes will turn out a fine tragedy writer. If it should any ways lay in your way, I doubt not but you will be ready to recommend and assist your countryman."

It appears by these letters, that Mr Walmley had a very particular regard for Mr Johnson and Mr Garrick. The former, in his Life of Edmund Smith, has embraced the opportunity to shew his gratitude to the memory of his earliest patron.

London, however, did not seem, at first, to encourage any sanguine expectations. Some months afterwards, he appeared desirous of returning to his native country. His ambition was even confined to the desire of obtaining the office of master of a charity school, then vacant, in the vicinity of Litchfield, the salary of which was 60l. a year. But the statutes of the school requiring that the candidate for this office should be a Master of Arts, this attempt was frustrated. Those whom the writings of Dr Johnson have delighted or informed, may have reason to rejoice, perhaps, that his views met with such an effectual obstruction. Whether in this humble station,

—Where oft resides

Unboastful worth, above fastidious pomp,
he would have risen to the illustrious heights to which he has since attained, may be a subject of curious, if not useful speculation.

Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

But a genius so exalted, we cannot imagine would have been obscure even in the bosom of retirement. His high descent, his kindred to the Muses, could not have been concealed; and if he had not been destined to figure as the great Dictator in the Republic of Letters, he must yet have been the gentle Apollo in exile, who sung the felicity of rural life, and taught the shepherds the love of knowledge and virtue, of industry, and good order.

In London, however, he remained, and was engaged, by Mr Edward Cave, as an assistant in the compilation of the Gentleman's Magazine.

In 1738 he began a translation of the famous Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent. But no great progress was made in this translation, although some sheets of it were actually printed. These have been long converted into waste paper. Such an excellent writer, translated by such a master, would have been a literary treasure.

The same year he published "London, a poem, in imitation of the third Satire of Juvenal;" which, it will be easily imagined, was directed against the vices and follies of the capital. Our limits will not allow us to enter into a minute examination of any of his works. But the merit of this poem will appear as conspicuous in the following charming lines, as in the most copious extracts:

But thou, should tempting villany present
All Marlborough hoarded, and all Villiers spent,
Turn from the glittering bauble thy scornful eye,
Nor sell for gold what gold can never buy;

† Life of Spratt.

The peaceful slumber, self-approving day,
Unfulfilled fame, and conscience ever gay.

Of the publication of this poem a remarkable circumstance is related. The copy was offered to Cave, who did not chuse to purchase it, but proposed to print it on the author's account. The latter accepted the proposal, and was entitled, in course, to whatever profits might accrue. The poem had a rapid sale. A first edition was bought up; a second was printed and sold; and a third was preparing. In the mean time, the author was entirely ignorant of a success which Cave had not only been careful to conceal himself, but had given directions to his servants not to mention. By some inadvertency, however, a discovery ensued; and the author soon found an opportunity to call his publisher to account, without betraying the person from whom he had received his information. The profits of this poem were not more acceptable than unexpected; and, in the sequel, its merit introduced him to the acquaintance of the late ingenious Mr Robert Dodsley, in whom he found a man of honour and generosity.

There are degrees of moral obliquity which a good mind will be unwilling to construe into absolute turpitude. This incident might have created some momentary disgust; but the connection was not dissolved, nor did the subsequent conduct of the author bespeak any permanent repentment. In the Rambler we even find quotations from the poetry of Edward Cave; who, when he could be no longer sensible of the honour, received, moreover, a tribute of regard, which would have dignified the greatest names. Mr Johnson wrote his life, from which, if much amusement cannot be expected, some instruction may be gathered. While it inculcates in the aspiring mind the happy effects of patient and persevering industry, it exhibits a salutary warning in the selfishness of desultory contrivance and incessant enterprise. Cave, when he employed his literary dependent in investing our parliamentary orators with Roman names, could not be supposed to divine, that he himself was one day to be enrolled by him among the greatest and most venerable characters of the British nation.

* The Life of Edward Cave, written in 1754, by Dr Johnson, has been recently admitted in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, Vol. III.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 18. Whitehall, Dec. 18.

THE King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing his Majesty's grants of the dignity of a Baronet of that kingdom, to Vere Hunt, jun. of Corragh, in the county of Limerick, Esq; and Joseph Hoare, of Annabella, in the county of Cork, Esq; and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten.

War-Office, Dec. 18. 1784.

3d Regiment of dragoon guards, Lieutenant Mathew Bricklade, of the 7th regiment of foot, is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Walter Maurice Johnson.
15th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant George Caesar Hopkinson to be Captain of a troop, vice William Martin.
9th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant W. M. Spencer to be Captain of a company, vice George Swettenham. Ensign James Hallett Mitchell to be Lieutenant, vice W. M. Spencer.
14th Regiment of foot, Captain Alexander Macbean, of the late 71st regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Hall Wallace.
29th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Allan Maclean, from half-pay in the 29th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Piers Welch.
28th Regiment of foot, Ensign Levett Ibbetson to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Addison. James Ingram, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Levett Ibbetson.
64th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Mathew Frederick Forster to be Quarter-Master, vice William Gratton.
[This Gazette likewise contains a Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, appointing the Parliament of that kingdom to meet, for the dispatch of business, on Thursday the 20th of January next.]

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Dec. 17.

Dublin, 8. An American brig is lost within four or five miles of Wicklow; it was expected the would beat to pieces yesterday.
Captain Parry, of the Kitty, arrived in the river from Maryland, on the 2d instant spoke the Cuger, Adamson, from Bristol for New York, in lat. 38. long. 63. all well.
The Baltic Merchant, Cornforth, from Norway to London, is on shore on the Lincolnshire Main.
The Young Hendrick, Grother, from London to North Bergen, lost her masts and falls in a storm upon the Dogger Bank, and was towed into Harwich on Saturday last by a fishing vessel.
Portsmouth, 13. The President, Mitchell, for Liverpool, we hear, turning to the westward on Saturday morning, got on shore on some rocks between Yarmouth and Cowes, and it is feared will be lost.
The Africa, Brown, from Africa to the West Indies, sunk going into St Vincent's; the cargo of slaves, &c. all saved.
The Success, Antio, from London to Hamburg, is put into Yarmouth Roads with the loss of her masts.
Fishguard, 10. The Fanny, Roberts, from London to Chester, came into this road the 6th instant in a severe gale of wind at NNE, but is now ready to proceed the first fair wind.
North Shields, 13. Some time last night the wind shifted from SW to N by E as it now is, and blows fresh, which has made the sea high along the coast, and is much against the ships on shore.
A large cutter was burnt at Gottenburg about the 19th of November, supposed to be bound for the west of Scotland, loaded with tea, brandy, and tobacco.
Whitby, 9. The Delight, Hutchinson, of Ramsgate, is on shore near this place.
The Prudence, Marthal, of Shields, in coming into this harbour, got against the pier, and received great damage.
The Rover, a large smuggling lugger, belonging to Flushing, laden with about 2000 casks of spirits, and a quantity of tea, is brought into Portsmouth by the Hebe frigate, Captain Thornborough; he took her near the Isle of Wight.

From the London Papers, Dec. 18.

Vienna, Nov. 24. The regiment of Preiss, in garrison in this capital, began its march yesterday for the Low Country; and, this morning, the regiment of Teutschmeister hath taken the same rout.

Paris, Dec. 10. On the 29th ult, a few minutes after ten in the evening, were felt at Strasbourg, and throughout Alsace, several shocks of an earthquake, which were most violent in the southern parts of that province.

L O N D O N.

This morning some dispatches were received from Newfoundland, which were brought over in the Chance, arrived at Poole.

The last accounts from Paris mention, the great attention shewn by Tippoo Saib to the subjects of the French King in the East Indies, in consequence of their resigning to that powerful Chief, the famous pagoda and town of Chilambaran, where the Bramins and other castes of Indians resort to perform their mystic duties of their religion. This place may be called the

Meca of the Indies, to which all gentoos are obliged once in their lives to make a pilgrimage and pay their devotions. The French used to accumulate great sums of money by granting them this toleration.

The pagoda at Chilambaran is the most ancient and capital in all India: it was some years since in the possession of the English, who neglecting it in a shameful manner, the French made a sudden attack, and took the place with great ease, it being only garrisoned by a sergeant and 14 men! The resignation of it by the French is truly political, and will doubtless increase the amity which subsists between them and the Maratta Chief.

Yesterday Sir John Dalling had his final audience of the King at St James's, previous to his setting off to Madras, of which place he is appointed Governor.

To shew how very natural it is for an Indian Governor to delight in despotism, a correspondent begs the public attention to the following anecdote:—So early as the end of the sixteenth century, Sir Josiah Child was in this high situation. The man whom he appointed to be judge, acknowledging the obligation in expressions of the warmest gratitude, promised, with the greatest sincerity, that the laws of his country should be the rule of his conduct. Sir Josiah took fire at this declaration, and told the Judge roundly, "he expected his orders only should be his rule, and not the laws of England, which were a heap of nonsense, compiled by a number of ignorant country gentlemen, who hardly knew how to govern their own families, much less the method of regulating companies and a foreign commerce."

A serious difference has taken place between the tea-dealers and the India directors. This probably will do more to knock up the late commutation act, than any thing that has yet occurred; the tea-dealers mean to lay the whole business before the public.

The East India Company and the Tea Trade, who so cordially went hand in hand a few months ago, are really at variance, in consequence of the losses the trade has sustained since the last sale. The Chairman of the Tea Committee states this loss at fifty thousand pounds; and as the Company have a discretionary power to put up future sales on lower terms than the past, the trade want to be secured in their present purchases from such a deduction in future. The Company, however, will make neither declaration nor agreement on this head; therefore, the grocers, who have already lost 58,000 l. may in a few months just lose as much more.

On Thursday failed from Gravesend the following outward-bound East-Indiamen, viz. the Otterley, Rogers; the Raymond, Medley; and the Britannia, Cumming.

If the Emperor be really at Paris, as is reported, it is on a very uncommon instance of warlike jockeyship, and certainly portends evils to the Dutch. But we honestly confess, we are inclined to doubt the truth of this extraordinary manoeuvre.

Our letters from Paris, stating the important fact of the Emperor's being arrived there, has occasioned a great deal of contest and speculation in our political circles. The probability of his being at Paris in the present crisis, gives currency to the intelligence, and the best informed men believe that our correspondent is right. The purpose of his visit is obvious.—The treaty on the tapis between the Court of Versailles and the United States, is of a quality so inimical to the views of the Emperor, that it behoves him, if possible, to prevent it from coming to an issue. We understand that the principal articles of this treaty are, that the French make provisions very favourable to the commerce of the States in Europe, for which they in return give the French a most valuable footing in India.

A gentleman just arrived from Holland, informs, that they are now more apprehensive than ever of a war with the Emperor. The States have engaged a large body of Hessian and Swiss troops, and are raising some new corps of their own, adding ten men a company to all their regiments of infantry. At the same time, the Dutch are using all their influence with the neutral powers, to bring about an accommodation: If these means fail of success, it is supposed war must take place in the spring.

The late storms have been equally fatal on the coast of Holland; the Dutch having lost no fewer than thirty vessels between Schelling and the mouth of the Maese; and to the north there are a very great number of wrecks, several in the Texel.

Dr Johnson was engaged, several days previous to his death, in destroying such manuscripts as did not meet his approbation. He observed to a friend, while he was thus employed, "That he found his judgment the more perfect, because the passion of vanity was extinct."

Sir John Hawkins has undertaken to write his life; but the literary world are in much greater expectation from Mr Boswell's pen, who has written seven or eight volumes of Johnsoniana, or Apophthegms and Observations of Dr Johnson, while they were together upon their travels.

We are assured that the death of that great ornament to British literature, Dr Samuel Johnson, has, according to the information of our correspondent, given employment to no fewer than eleven writers, who are busily engaged in compiling the memoirs of his life!—*Scribimus docti indecique!*

Dr Johnson's manuscripts, which are numerous and valuable, we hear, are left to his respectable friends, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr Brocklesby, Mr Stevens, and Mr Langton.

The late Dr Johnson expressed no wish himself for any particular place of interment; but left it to the discretion of his executors, only requesting that, if any monument should be erected, it might be placed directly over his body.

The money already expended in the Westminster scrutiny, it is said, amounts, on a moderate calculation, to upwards of 24,000 l.

State of the Westminster scrutiny on Wednesday:—16 bad, 2 reserved, 1 unfinished, for Lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 22,771 was drawn a prize of 1000 l. No. 19,163, 5305, 24,364, 35,497, 33,394, 19,281, prizes of 100 l. And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 13,698, 15,084, 10,077, 20,667.
This day, at Guildhall, No. 25,664, 2866, 20,628, 30,273, were drawn prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 25,997, 34,732, 14,699, 18,813, 25,894, 22,767, 15,472, 13,281, 19,905, 4274, 14,266, 34,770, 667, 23,072.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Dec. 10.

"The Emperor is certainly expected here in a few days; he is said to be very near at present; the palace in the grand square has been long prepared for his reception; the Court will therefore be very brilliant at the ensuing festival. The new hotel for the British Envoy is just finished. The Duke

St Albans makes this place his constant residence, and has built a new house in the Gaiety park.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 18.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Stock, shut.	3 per cent. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777 70½ a 71.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. shut.	Ditto unpaid, 3 disc.
3 per cent. red. 55½ a 56.	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. 1760, —	Navy Bills, 16½ disc.
Long Ann. shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
Short Ann. 1778, shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, —
Ditto New Ann. —	Prizes, —
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 17. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 18.

"The tide of popular opinion among the politicians is fairly turned against the Emperor. It is now certain that the Dutch have forty thousand men in arms in the Low Countries. While vast preparations are made in Germany, and the whole world refounds with the hostile designs of his Imperial Majesty, and the post-road is strewn with horses for conveying the Count of Falkenstein from Vienna to Paris, the United States might, in the mean time, if they pleased, over-run and maintain, at least, some posts in the Austrian Netherlands. The conduct of the Emperor towards the Duke of Bavaria is recollected; and, on the whole, it is affirmed, that, instead of being a wary and steady Prince, he is precipitate in Council, and timid in execution. The Dutch obstinacy and resolution appear as astonishing to the Austrians, as the declaration of war against Holland, a few years ago, on the part of Great Britain, did to the Dutch. The Emperor was, probably, of opinion, that those republicans would not make any resistance. It may, however, happen, that the Austrians may be foiled, as about two hundred years ago, not with the High and Mighty, but with the poor oppressed States of Holland. There is not any power in Europe likely to take part with the Emperor, except Russia, and she is at too great a distance. The Turks, too, would, in all probability, be stirred up, in case of the interference of the Russians. The French, it is believed, have already begun to practise in the Divan, for this purpose. — But the object, in foreign politics, which chiefly attracts attention at present, is the journey of the Emperor to Paris. We are speculating here, in every company and club, whether it has a reference to the rupture between him and the Hollanders, or to the double marriages, agreed on, but not yet ratified, between Spain and Portugal.

"I have been informed, this day, by a gentleman just arrived from Petersburg, that the Emperor is extremely intent on the colonization and improvement of the Crimea, and the establishment of commerce and a navy in the ports of that valuable peninsula. Large tracts of land, and other encouragement, are given to new settlers there. This is a matter of great jealousy to the merchants of Petersburg, who are apprehensive that their trade may travel southward.

"The name of Crimea is exchanged for that of the ancient *Chersonesus*. The ancient Greek names of other considerable places are also restored; and every method used to obliterate all remembrance that the Crime ever was even subject to the Turks.

"The Prince Potemkin, Prime Minister of Russia, is very favourable to the English, who enjoy the greatest immunities, and who are certainly the most favoured nation at the present Court of Petersburg. But the Archduke is wholly in the interest of France. And when he comes to the throne, there is some reason to apprehend a new face of affairs. — In Russia, there are princes, subordinate to the Czar, who can command, each of them, an hundred thousand tenants or vassals, or indeed slaves: A circumstance which renders extreme vigilance and vigour on the part of government indispensable necessary; as combinations among even a few such powerful chiefs, in certain conjunctures, have often been, and might no doubt still be, dangerous to the Royal authority.

"At present there is a great resort of discontented Nobles to Moscow. Some go even so far as to suppose, that matters might favour a revolution, were the heir-apparent possessed of the spirit and ambition necessary to attempt one. It is better for Russia, for the world, and especially for England, that this is not the case.

"There is a fact very little attended to by our British politicians, which makes a great noise among the northern powers on the continent, which is, the liberty the French have obtained of raising arsenals, forming magazines, and in a word, fortifying themselves at Gottenburgh in Sweden. This, it is said, is particularly an object of jealousy to the Russians.

"Concerning domestic politics I have nothing at all to say at present. Every thing seems hushed in the present hard and impenetrable frost. — I hope the good people of England and Scotland will, in the present severe Christmas, relax somewhat from the rigour of hard and dry politics; and take a little time to refresh themselves with good eating and drinking. — Having done so, I hope they will meet in Parliament, in good humour, and devise some plan for the reduction of the national debt, and the advancement of national prosperity."

Mrs Graham of Orkney was safely delivered of a son, at the house of Orkney, the 10th current.

Dei at Rome, the beginning of October last, the Marchioness of Accoramboni, and sister to Sir William Murray of Pulteney, Bart.

The Hon. Miss Anne Colvill, sister of the deceased John Lord Colvill of Culrois, died here on the 20th instant.

Last night, died here, in the 85th year of his age, the Rev. Mr George Walker, the eldest clergyman of the Episcopal communion in Scotland.

Mr George Miller died at his house in the Abbey, Edinburgh, the 18th instant, much and justly regretted by his family and friends. Those who best knew his worth, and the goodness of his heart, will most lament his death.

We hear from Falkirk, that, on Sunday morning last, the malt-barn and kiln belonging to William Walker at Little Carle, was burnt, owing to the carelessness of a servant in laying hot charcoal near to some timber, which took fire, and consumed the whole.

On Thursday evening, about five o'clock in the morning, a house in Cupar of Fife, belonging to Mr Stevenson writer, was discovered to be on fire; and, though every assistance was given, great part of the house and furniture was consumed. Unfortunately, Mr Stevenson's mother perished in the flames. The servant maid slept in the ground-floor, and by that means escaped.

Among other good effects that will result from the enquiries at present on foot with respect to the fisheries on the coasts of Britain, we may expect that it will prove the means of calling the attention of the public to other internal improvements that might be carried on with great national benefit in other parts of the kingdom. Too long has the public attention been turned towards foreign affairs, and too much of the public money has been constantly lavished on external objects that might have been much more beneficially employed in promoting the trade and manufactures of Britain. Gibraltar alone costs the state about twelve hundred thousand pounds a year. It never was expected that any returns should be made from it, either with regard to trade or revenue; but the only pretext that ever can be assigned for lavishing so much treasure upon it is, that it contributes towards our security in time of war. But, let any person reflect on the number of mariners that might be raised on our coasts, and the manufactures and trade that might be created in this country, by a proper expenditure of that sum annually among ourselves, and he will be convinced that our navy might thus be augmented at pleasure, to such a degree as would afford a security to Britain beyond all comparison greater than she can ever derive from the possession of that celebrated fortress. This is but one out of many branches of public expenditure that might here be mentioned as equally useless and unprofitable. When the benefits that may be derived from internal improvements come to be attended to, these things will probably be viewed in their true light, which they never have hitherto been by the people of this country.

From these considerations, we are not much displeased at seeing in some of the English papers, some ill-natured reflections against the expenditure of public money, that they think is at present intended for the establishment of the fisheries; for although these reflections are evidently dictated by that partial and illiberal spirit of selfishness for which our southern neighbours, notwithstanding their many good qualities, are sufficiently conspicuous, yet, as it may lead to useful purposes, it ought to be tolerated. We presume, that every person in Scotland will agree, that if an equal sum of money applied to any other public purpose, will be attended with greater national benefits than would result to the public if it were expended on the fisheries, it ought to be applied to these purposes in preference to the fisheries; but if it shall appear clearly, that this cannot be done, assuredly it would bespeak great want of judgment, as well as great want of public spirit, should the money that shall be wanted for that purpose be applied to any other use. We are persuaded, that all the favour the promoters of that improvement desire, is, that the legislature, before they expend a single shilling upon it, may give the subject a candid discussion; and it is to be hoped, that if the Committee for that purpose shall be renewed, that question will obtain the fair and candid discussion that is desired. If we are rightly informed, it is the opinion of Dr Anderson, that if a few laws, which are oppressive in their operation on the people of those regions, because not adapted to their situation, and the circumstances of the people, shall be altered, the object aimed at will be in a great measure attained; and that much less money will be wanted for that purpose, than is at present in general apprehended; and that, in consequence of a few regulations, equally easy and efficacious, a much more numerous body of seamen may be trained up on our coasts, than any other nation in Europe ever can hope to be possessed of, and our manufactures and trade be established on a surer footing than they ever can attain if these objects should not be attended to.

The *Obsequies* made by A. B. on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, morning last, may be justly, but evidently proves the very reverse of what he intended. Of this he will be justified, when he is informed, that Monday was the 20th, not the 19th day of the month.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Dec. 21. Bannoch Castle, Murray, from Dundee, with grain; Elizabeth, Robertson, from ditto, with ditto; Flora, Young, from Gottenburgh, with goods; Donalio, a Danish sloop of war, in the roads. — 22. Mary, Heggin, from Al- loa, with whisky; Flora, Watson, from ditto, with tyles, &c.; Perth, Cathness, from Dundee, with grain; Morning Star, Yule, from Gottenburgh, with goods; Sebastian, Bell, from Riga, with goods; Four Sisters, Kay, from Dantzick, with grain; several other vessels come up to Leith roads during those two days, from foreign different ports.

WRITING.

MR FARMER proposes to open two Classes at his house, on the 5th of January, one for young Ladies, and the other for Gentlemen, at One Guinea per quarter each, and to admit no more than eight at each class. The hours from ten to twelve. — *Self's Writing, Wednesday, 22d December 1784.*

WAX CANDLES.

PERSONS willing to undertake to supply George's Square Assembly Rooms, this season, with proper WAX CANDLES, are desired to give in proposals for that purpose, to Mr Liddell carver, Teviot-Road, betwixt and Tuesday the 28th current.

A MANUFACTURER WANTED.

A Manufactory of Carpets and coarse Woollen Goods has been carried on for about ten years at Inverary, under the patronage of the Duke of Argyll, and Gentlemen of that country, who are still disposed to give every suitable encouragement to the business; and, with that view, WANT A MANUFACTURER of character and credit, to take the charge of it at next Whitsunday.

Inverary is situated in the midst of a sheep country, consequently where wool is plenty and cheap, and the goods can be sent from thence to market by water. It is particularly well situated for the Glasgow, Greenock, West India, and American markets.

James Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh, will explain other particulars to any who may desire further information.

By THOMAS CLEGHORN, Esq. Admiral depute of Leith, Major WILLIAM ROBERTSON, and MATTHEW COMB, Admirals of the Fleet, appointed by the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh, within the bounds and precincts of their jurisdiction, and Justices of his Majesty's Peace within the town and port of Leith.

WHEREAS upon investigating into the occasion of the late FIRE that happened on board the Sloop Ann in the harbour of Leith, it has been discovered, that, of late, the masters of ships, or their servants, have allowed Fires to be put on in their cabins, while lying in the said port and harbour, to the great danger and hazard of the ships in port, and contrary to the Acts of Council and regulations thereunto. These are therefore Prohibiting and Discharging all Masters of ships, boats, or other vessels whatever, and all other persons, to carry on board, keep, or suffer to be kept, by themselves, mariners, or others under their command, any open Lights or Fires in any ship, boat, or other vessel lying within the port or harbour of Leith, in time coming, either by night or by day, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Sterling for each transgression, by and attour punishment of their persons as the law directs. Declaring that the masters of ships, and others foreaid, shall be made liable for the faults and transgressions of their mariners and servants. And do hereby strictly charge and command the shoremaster and deputy-shoremaster of Leith, to see these presents duly observed, and to dilate the transgressors to the Magistrates of Leith, in order the penalty may be levied, and the transgressors otherwise punished as the law directs; with certification. Given by our Clerk of Court, at Leith, this 13th December 1784 years.

JOHN PATSON.

IMPROVED CYLINDRICAL LAMPS.

W. FRASER begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that, at the desire of several of his Customers, he has prepared a variety of these LAMPS, equal in quality, both with regard to workmanship and brilliancy of Light, with those lately exhibited in Mary's Chapel, and upon more moderate terms.

Double branched Lamps, with Glass tubes to enclose the draught of air, and regulators to raise and fall the Cotton wick at pleasure, may be had at his shop, LUCKENBOOTH, at 12s. each.

Single branched ditto, 9s. each.

Lamps made upon the same principles with the above, in the shape of a vase, or any other pattern desired, for hanging in shops, lobbies, or warehouses, from one to any number of branches, may be had upon the shortest notice.

N. B. Cotton wick, wove for these lamps, at the rate of a halfpenny for each branch, which will last eight or ten nights without replacing.

STOCKING FRAMES TO SELL.

DAVID BEATSON Hosiery, at the head of Chalmers's Close, north side of the High Street, Edinburgh, being to give up the manufacturing branch of his business, has five Stocking Frames to sell, all in good working order, of the following gauges, viz. No. 18, 20, 22, 26, and 30. — Any person inclining to purchase them may apply as above.

DAVID BEATSON returns his most grateful thanks to his friends and the Public in general, for what favours he has already received, and hopes for the continuance of the same. And he begs leave to inform them, that he is still to carry on business in the Hosiery line, and will always make it his study to have a neat and fresh assortment of their goods, so as to merit a share of the public favour. He has just now on hand, of his own manufacture, a neat assortment of Thread and Cotton Hosiery, of this year's bleaching, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

A STRAYED GALLOWAY FOUND.

THERE came a small HIGHLAND GALLOWAY into the park of Prestonhall, in Mid-Lothian, on the 14th of May last, which was advertised in the public market of Dalkeith in June. Any person that can prove the property, may have it by applying to David Wilson at Rosemains, and paying the grass-mail and other expenses.

Not to be repeated.

EDINBURGH, 15th December 1784.

THE Committee appointed by the Heritors.

Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of Peace of the county of Inverness, at their meeting at Inverness in the month of October last, with instructions to meet with the Committees appointed by other counties, to take under consideration the late Act of Parliament made with regard to licensing small Mills in the Highlands, having met in order to take that matter under consideration, make this public intimation to the Committees appointed by the other counties concerned, that they are again to meet, to take that matter under further consideration, upon Friday the 24th of December current, at the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, by one o'clock in the afternoon. And they request, that the Committee appointed by the other counties affected by the late Act of Parliament, will attend, that the measures proper to be pursued for obtaining relief may then be considered.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JAMES GRAHAM, Merchant in Edinburgh. THAT upon the fourteenth day of September last, the Court of Session, under the authority of the late statute of the 23d year of the King, entitled, "An Act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious," &c. awarded sequestration of the real and personal estates belonging to the said James Graham, and have since confirmed the appointment of Alexander Thomson merchant in Edinburgh, as trustee thereon; who now, in compliance with the rules prescribed by the said Act of Parliament, hereby requires all the Creditors of the said James Graham to lodge with him, the Trustee, their claims, and vouchers or grounds of debt against the bankrupt, with oath for proving the same, and that within nine calendar months from the date of the sequestration, (which nine months expire with the 14th day of June next), and that under the certification expressed in the said statute, viz. That all these Creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the said James Graham's estate. ALEX. THOMSON.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Monday the 24th of January next, at five o'clock afternoon.

A LODGING in the first turnpike and third story of Craig's Close, consisting of five fire-rooms, a kitchen, and two bed-rooms, both with fire-places on the principal story. And in the back part of the lodging, a small bed-room and large garrets, with accommodation for servants, besides a large cellar in the clove.

This Lodging is situated immediately to the east of the Royal Exchange and fronts the High Street on the south, and from the north commands an agreeable and extensive view of the Firth. The Lodging is possessed by Mr Macleod advocate.

ALSO, another LODGING, likewise fronting the street, possessed by Mr Pearson of Soutra, being the fifth and sixth stories in the same stair, consisting of five rooms, two closets, one of which has a bed-chamber, with a fire-place, besides a kitchen, pantry, larder, with a large cellar in the clove. Both lodgings may be seen on Monday and Friday every week between the hours of one and three afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh.

FARMS.

In the Parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn, TO LET.

THERE are to be let for nineteen years, or such other period as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday 1785, The following FARMS, lying in the parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn, and county of Lanark, viz.

CRAWFORD.

1. The Lands of Elwanfoot, and Public House, presently possessed by William Gibson, formerly let at 133 l. 16 s. 3 d.
2. N. B. The public house is to be repaired.
3. Kirktown of Crawford, possessed by ditto, formerly let at 80 l.
4. N. B. An outland to be built on this farm.
5. Half of Little Clyde, possessed by William McQueen, formerly let at 33 l.
6. Half of Glendouran, possessed by James Cleland at 20 l.

CRAWFORDJOHN.

7. Moscastle, possessed by William Blacklaw, formerly let at 68 l.
8. Glenblach, possessed by John Milliken, formerly let at 60 l.
9. Goat, possessed by William McCall, at 20 l.
10. Mill of Crawfordjohn, possessed by John Chapman, formerly let at 40 l.
11. Mountharick, possessed by James White, James French, sen. James French, jun. and Thomas French, at 80 l.
12. Netherston, possessed by Andrew Carmichael, formerly let at 264 l. 1 s. 10 d.
13. Boghouse, possessed by James Carmichael, William Cleland, James Cock, and James Affleck, formerly let at 70 l. 9 s. 1 d.
14. Balguy, possessed by John Milliken, formerly let at 66 l. 9 s. 9 d.
15. Overtown, possessed by ditto, formerly let at 110 l.
16. Lidslaw, possessed by William McCall and Robert Colthart, formerly let at 28 l.

The public house of Elwanfoot is well situated for business; it lies upon the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle, Moffat, and Dumfries, and is the only proper stage betwixt Douglas Mill and Moffat. The present tenant has constant employment for a post-chaise; the house is refitted to daily by the diligences and stage-coaches that pass the road, and their companies; and the public-house, which is to be put into proper repair, will be let either with a small farm of arable ground, or with a large sheep farm and the small farm jointly, as can be agreed on.

The above farms consist either of excellent sheep pasture, or of good arable lands; and the superior quality, and dryness and healthiness of the grounds, as sheep pasture, are universally known. There is plenty of time in the lands of Crawfordjohn, and there is coal at a moderate distance. The grounds in the parish of Crawford will be shown by Matthew Craig, baron officer of Crawford; and those in the parish of Crawfordjohn will be shown by James Affleck, baron officer there.

Proposals for leases may be given in to Mr Samuel Mitchell, jun. clerk to the signet; and such as not accepted will be kept secret, if required.

Second Notice—First Term.

IN the proceeds of ranking and sale, at the instance of John Johnston of Murrayfield, late Provost of Annan, against Robert Halliday, only son and heir of Simon Halliday, sometime ship-carpenter in Aberdeen, afterwards in Greenock, and Ann Gordon of Battellhill his spouse, and their creditors; Lord Kennet, Ordinary, by an interlocutor, dated the 8th of December 1784, named Lord Monboddo, Ordinary of course, to rank the creditors, and assigned the 18th day of January next, for the First term, to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them respectively, against the bankrupts or their estate; and ordained notice thereof to be inserted in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Courant, once every week for three weeks successively, that it might come to the knowledge of all concerned.

O. M. BRUCE, Clerk.

SALE of a HOUSE in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th December 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

A HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, possessed by Sir James Campbell, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance at 4000l. Scots, or 333l. 6s. 8d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 300l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, and article of roup.

TO BE SOLD,

GROUNDS on the BANKS of the TAY, in the neighbourhood of Perth.

THAT beautiful field called the BOAT LANDS of KINCARROCHY, consisting of upwards of four Acres, will be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of John Burt, vintner in Perth, upon Tuesday the 28th of December current, at twelve o'clock noon.

This spot is pleasantly situated on the Banks of the Tay, opposite to the north Inch of Perth; has a southern exposure, and commands the most delightful view imaginable up and down the river; it is very little more than a quarter of a mile distant from the bridge of Perth.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr James Chalmers, writer in Perth.

JUDICIAL SALE,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th of January next, between the hours of four and seven afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

Which belonged to John Bushby Sheriff-clerk of Dumfries.

LOT I.

The Lands of AUCHINGIBBERT, and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Urr, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven rent after all deductions is L. 122 2 9 4-12ths.

And the proven value of these lands, being held of the Crown, at 23 years purchase, is, L. 2809 3 10 8-12ths.

LOT II.

The Lands of WOLFGILL, HERRIES' PARKS, and CARTHAGENA, lying in the parish and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent of this lot is, L. 99 1 4 6-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of the town of Dumfries, at 22 years purchase, is, L. 2179 10 3.

LOT III.

The undivided Third Part of the Lands of LITTLE MILNTOWN and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Urr, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven free rent of the third part of these lands is 8l. 1s. 2d. 5-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of the Crown, at 23 years purchase, is, L. 185 7 7 7-12ths.

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson, depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to David Newal writer in Dumfries.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Alexander Macdon, vintner in Aberdeen, on Tuesday the 15th of March next, betwixt the hours of four and five in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of WHITEHIGGS, ARTHURHOUSE, THORNHILL, and SUTTIEWELL, with the teinds and pertinents, all lying contiguous within the parishes of Fordon and Garroch and county aforesaid, pleasantly situated on both sides the water of Bervie, seven computed miles from Stonehaven, ten from Montrose, and four from Johnstonehaven and Bervie. The present free yearly rent of these lands, is 281l. 16s. 5d. 5-6ths Sterling; a very free and improvable rent.

The lands, containing full 600 acres of arable and pasture grounds, the soil in most places remarkably good, and containing both lime-stone and marble of various kinds; and there are above 230 Scots acres lying round the mansion-house, inclosed ground, which is very effectually improved by lime and marl, and proper cultivation of every kind, to the natural position of which the purchaser may have access at Martinmas 1785, being the proposed term of his entry to the purchase. There is on the premises a large and commodious mansion-house, with suitable household and farm offices, and garden, all lately and substantially erected in a very convenient, healthful, and pleasant situation, upon the banks of the river.

The one half of the price will be left on a proper security, to lie at interest in the hands of the purchaser, if he inclines. Persons intending to purchase, may learn further particulars, and the lands will be shown to them, upon applying to the proprietor, James Leith of Whitehiggs, near Bervie, who will be willing to commune and agree with a purchaser, by private bargain, previous to the roup.

The progress of writs, which is quite clear, and the rental and tacks, may also be seen in the proprietor's hands; and copies of the inventory of the writs, rental, and articles of roup, in the hands of Mr James Greig writer in Edinburgh, and Mr William Burnet advocate in Aberdeen, who are severally empowered to commune with, and receive and transmit proposals from any person choosing to purchase by private bargain.

JUDICIAL SALE,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 20th day of January 1785, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Lands and Estate of EASTER, WESTER, and MID RAITS, and CROFT CARNOCH, with the Mill, gassings and sheallings thereof, pertaining to Edward Macintosh of Borlum, lying in the parish of Alvie, lordship of Badenoch, and shire of Inverness.

The yearly rent of the estate of Raits, free of all deductions, is proved to be 112l. 19s. 8d. 2-12ths, which the Lords have valued at twenty-three years purchase; or, L. 2598 13 7 4-12ths.

And the privilege of purchasing the free teind, being 19l. 19s. 4d. 2-12ths, valued at five years purchase, amounting to, 99 16 8 10-12ths.

So that the upset price of stock and teind extends to, L. 2698 10 4 2-12ths.

This estate is pleasantly situated within four miles of Ruthven of Badenoch, a post-town near the river Spey, and commands an extensive prospect of that Highland country. It is well accommodated with moss, grass, wood and water; and no property is better appointed for game. The great north road of communication from Edinburgh to Inverness and Fort George runs through the lands. The estate, except the sheallings aforementioned, as held of the Duke of Gordon for payment of 8l. 6s. 8d. Sterling in feu-duty, with certain customs and carriages, which, at the usual conversions of the Lordship, make the total feu-duty amount to 20l. 6s. 8d. Sterling per annum. The sheallings of Reichlaganbeg and others, hold of the Laird of Macintosh for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 9l. Scots.

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of Session. And further information will be got by applying to Charles Gordon writer to the signet.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the deceased JOHN CRAIGIE of Kilgraston. THE whole Creditors of the said John Craigie are requested to meet on Thursday next, the 23d instant, at one o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee-house.

SALE of COAL, COAL-WORKS, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 31st day of January, 1785, (in place of Thursday the 30th of December, as formerly advertised) betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The COAL and COAL-WORKS of HALBEATH, with the grievance's house, salt-pans, coal-folds, and other subjects at Halbeath and Inverkeithing, belonging to or held in lease by the proprietors of Halbeath colliery.

In the year 1779, a purchase was made of the property of the splint coal, and of the whole other seams of coal, lying within the lands of Halbeath or Westerbeath, about two miles east of Dufermline, and four miles north of Inverkeithing, and since a lease has been taken of some very valuable seams of coal lying contiguous thereto.

The lands of Halbeath are in extent about 300 acres, and contain an unexhaustible fund of coal. There are from eleven to fourteen known seams lying so conveniently in point of level, as to render the working of them to advantage altogether certain.

The coal is of a quality inferior to none shipped from the Frith of Forth; and the splint coal, in particular, for warmth and cleanness, is thought preferable to most coals in Scotland, for family use, and is much superior to any for light houses.

There is a complete well-finished waggon-road from the coal-works to Inverkeithing, upon which the coal can be carried to the harbour at a very moderate expence.

Inverkeithing Bay is known to be the safest, in the Frith of Forth, and the harbour of Inverkeithing has lately been put into very great repair.

The works are now in great order, completely ready for carrying on an extensive trade.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet; to whom, or to Walter Hog accomptant in Edinburgh, persons wanting further information may apply.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary sale, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon the 18th January 1785, at six o'clock in the evening.

The LANDS and ESTATE of SMITHSTON and others, lying in the parish of Tarbolton and shire of Ayr. The gross rent paid out of the estate at present is 383l. 18s. 3d. 6-12ths Sterling, out of which there is paid to the minister of Tarbolton, who obtained decret of augmentation, 2d July 1783, in all 22l. 13s. 7d. 7-12ths Sterling, and 10 bolls two firlets bear, and 4 bolls 1 firlet meal; but as two of the principal farms are let in grass for three years, from Martinmas 1783, with an allowance to plough only a few acres, the rent of these farms may be considerably raised, by letting leases for a longer term.

The estate contains about 900 acres Scots measure, including about 92 acres of wood, which may be cut in the course of ten years; and there is a good garden well stocked with nursery of young trees for planting, and a house possessed by the gardener, none of which are included in the rental.

The estate lies between the thriving villages of Mauchline and Tarbolton, and within a few miles of the towns of Ayr and Kilmarnock, to all of which there are good roads. The situation of the estate is pleasant, part of it being bounded by the water of Ayr. It is at no great distance from coal and limestone, which can be brought at a small expence, as the great road from Cumnock to Ayr by Mauchline goes through part of the estate.

The lands are holden blench of the Prince, and entitle the proprietor to two freehold qualifications. The tenants pay one half of the cess or land-tax, the other half thereof, and the minister's stipend are paid by the proprietor.

John Pollock at Woodside will show the grounds; and for further particulars, apply to John Russell clerk to the signet in Edinburgh, who has the title-deeds and articles of sale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Robert Wharton, vintner in Ayr, on Friday the 8th day of April 1785, at twelve noon. The following HERETABLE SUBJECTS, which belonged to JOHN CHRISTIAN of Cuningham, merchant in Ayr, viz.

The Lands of CUNINGPARK, comprehending the Lands called Tongue, Carrochanburn, and Windyhall: As also, the Lands of Craigholm, and four and one-half Acres of land in the Sandylands of Ayr, lying in the parishes of Ayr and Maybole, and shire of Ayr.

These lands hold feu of subjects superior for payment of 19l. 18s. 1d. 1-3d. Sterling, with a boll of meal, payable to the minister of Ayr, and 40 pennies Scots to the minister of Maybole. They lie contiguous, and are situated within a quarter of a mile of the town of Ayr, upon the sea coast, which abounds with wreck proper for manure. They are mostly inclosed and subdivided, have been for some time past chiefly in the proprietor's natural possession, and are now presently set at 117l. 5s. of rent, including the yearly value of two small fields now out of lease.

At the farm house of Cuningham is a good kitchen garden, and a little beyond it an orchard, consisting of about two Acres well stocked with fruit trees, in a thriving condition. There are also two other feedings of houses upon the premises.

As also, the benefit of the Lease of the Lands called Bridge house, lying within the parish and shire of Ayr, granted for a term of three hundred years, from Martinmas 1749, for payment of 9l. 3s. 4d. Sterling of yearly tack-duty, with a year's rent of grassum at the end of every nineteen years. Part of the lands is sublet during the currency of the principal lease, and part of them for one year, the present yearly rent of the whole being 43l. 6s. Sterling. These lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided, and lie contiguous to the lands of Cuningham.

The above subjects will either be exposed in one parcel, or in the following lots, as may be most agreeable to offerers.

LOT I. The Lands of CARROCHAN BURN, (commonly called BLACKBURN), with three acres of land of thereby, called QUAYER, a the same are presently possessed by Messrs. M. Connell and McCracken brewers in Ayr. These lands consist of about 22 acres, are mostly inclosed, and subdivided into six different inclosures, and are set for the space of thirty-eight years after Martinmas 1779, at the yearly rent of 45l. 3s. Sterling. Upon this lot is a good feeding of houses, conveniently situated for a distillery or brewery, and which has been lately occupied by the tenants in that way.

LOT II. Lying immediately south of Lot I. comprehends the whole LANDS betwixt the road leading from the shore towards the common of Ayr and Bridgehouse burn. It contains about 72 acres, and consist of part of the lands of WINDYHALL, the lands of CUNINGPARK, the piece of land called the TONGUE, and another small piece of land part of the lands of Bridgehouse, as the same is now marked off. This lot is mostly inclosed and subdivided, and the farm-houses and kitchen-garden of Cuningham are situated on it.

LOT III. Contains the whole LANDS belonging to the proprietor, south of Bridgehouse burn. It comprehends the lands of GAIKHOLM and piece of land row called GOUK'S CROFT. This lot consists of about 22 English acres, and includes the Orchard, together with the feedings of houses, presently possessed by Robert Jamieson and Thomas McClatchie. It lies pleasantly on the banks of the water of Doon, and the situation is admirably calculated for building.

LOT IV. Contains that HALF ACRE of Land in the Sandylands of Ayr. As also, that acre of land called ADAMTOWN'S ACRE, lying on the mid-fans of Ayr, and presently possessed by Neil Kennedy.

LOT V. Being the benefit of the lease above mentioned of the lands called Bridgehouse, (except that part thereof inclosed with part of the lands contained in Lot II) the duration of which lease, the rent and subrent, are expressed in the former part of this advertisement.

For farther particulars, enquire at James Hume writer in Ayr, or James Thomson, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, in whose hands the title-deeds are; and inventories thereof are lodged with Mr Hume.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Ship NORTH CAROLINA,

NEIL McNEILL Master;

For Wilmington, NORTH CAROLINA,

The Brigantine PITT,

JAMES HARVE Master,

Will be clear to receive goods on board at Greenock by the 10th, and to sail about the 25th proximo. They fall well, and have good accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Mr Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Fleming, M'Alister and Company, Greenock. GREENOCK, December 8. 1784.

LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, upon Friday the 28th day of January 1785, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, the following parts of the Lands and Estate of MAXWELTON, belonging to Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwelton, Baronet, in the Lots after mentioned.

LOT I. The two-merk land of Calfeleir, consisting of upwards of 493 acres, whereof 112 acres are arable lands, 20 acres meadow, and the remainder excellent pasture. These lands are under lease current till Whitunday 1793; the yearly rent of them, including casualties and services, is 84l. 9s. 2d. Sterling. They are held of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

LOT II. The two-merk land of Neils and merk-land of Ballinnie, consisting of upwards of 447 acres, whereof about 44 acres are arable, and 19 acres meadow; the remainder is mostly sheep-pasture. These lands were rented, prior to Whitunday 1783, at 49l. 3s. 10d. but were set, at that term, upon a three years lease, for the yearly rent of 37l. They are held of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty. There is wood upon the lands, estimated to be worth at present about a year's rent, beside the stool.

LOT III. The Lands of Gordiefton or Gordonston, consisting of about 182 acres, whereof 32 acres are arable and meadow-grounds, and about three acres wood land of considerable value. The lease of these lands is current to Whitunday 1799, and the yearly rent of them, including converted services, is 39l. 7s. They are held blench of the Crown.

The two-merk land of Craigenvey, and one-merk land of Blackmerk, consisting of about 830 acres, whereof upwards of 46 acres are arable or meadow-ground. The tack of these lands expires at Whitunday next; the rent, including converted casualties, is 42l. 15s. 10d. and the tenant besides pays all public burdens. They are held of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

LOT V. The three and a half-merk lands of Gillygappoch, and mill thereof; the one half of the two and a half-merk lands of Dunreagan, of old extent; and the half of the forty-shilling Templands of Ingelton in Glencarn. These lands compose the farms now called Hill and Burnfoot, and the mill and mill-lands of Gillygappoch.

The farm of Hill consists of about 170 acres, whereof upwards of 83 acres are arable and meadow-ground. The lease of this farm is current till Whitunday 1793, and the yearly rent is 46l. 19s. 4d.

The farm of Burnfoot contains upwards of 145 acres, whereof about 45 acres are arable or meadow ground. The former rent of this farm was 42l. It lies contiguous to the farm of Hill, and is at present possessed by the tenant of that farm from year to year, without any lease, at a rent of 26l.

The mill and mill-lands of Gillygappoch are likewise possessed from year to year, without any lease. The present rent, including converted casualties, is 18l. 15s. The mill-lands consist of between four and five acres.

The arable lands contained in this lot are very valuable, and the pasture and meadow grounds remarkably good, and there is some wood upon this lot.

The three and a half merk lands of Gillygappoch and mill thereof are held of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty. The other lands in this lot are holden of the Crown.

LOT VI. The lands of Auchentorran and Stranhalloch, consisting of upwards of 970 acres, mostly sheep pasture, but containing about 34 acres of arable and meadow grounds. The present rent is 65l. 3s. 9d. and the farm will be out of lease at Whitunday next. There is some wood upon it. These lands are held of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT VII. The two and a half merk lands of Craighyvan, consisting of about 790 acres, whereof upwards of 17 acres are arable, and 8 acres meadow grounds.

The lands of McMele and Little Laggan, and consisting of about 284 acres, whereof 69 acres are arable, and 9 acres meadow ground. The remainder is very good cattle pasture, and there is some wood upon these lands.

The lands of Craighyvan and Laggan are set together, under a lease current till Whitunday 1797. The yearly rent of them is 111l. 18s. 6d. Sterling. They are held of subjects superior, for payment of trifling feu-duties.

LOT VIII. The two merk and half merk lands of Drumlof, containing upwards of 252 acres, whereof 30 acres are arable, and nearly 7 acres meadow ground. The remainder sheep pasture. The lease of this farm is current till Whitunday 1787. The present rent, including converted services and casualties is 36l. 11s. and the lands are held of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT IX. The two and a half merk land of Little Dibbons and Mac-tour, and two merk lands of McMele Dibbons, consisting of 1180 acres, partly arable and meadow grounds, and the remainder pasture. These lands are let for four years from Whitunday 1782, at the yearly rent of 55l. the former rent was higher. They are held of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT X. The lands of Breckouside, consisting of about 253 acres, whereof upwards of 74 acres are arable, and nearly 4 acres are meadow grounds. These lands are under a lease which expires at Whitunday 1789. The rent including converted services and casualties is 38l. 14s. 6d. They are holden blench of the Crown.

LOT XI. The lands of Fleugharg, consisting of 238 acres and upwards, whereof about 71 acres are arable, and 3 acres meadow ground. These lands are under a lease current for four years from Whitunday 1784. The present rent is 38l. They are held of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

LOT XII. The fifty shilling lands of Peilston, consisting of upwards of 330 acres, whereof 76 acres are arable, and 10 acres meadow ground, and the remainder good pasture. This farm is under lease for four years from Whitunday 1782. The present rent is 54l. 10s. Sterling, and there is some wood upon it. The lands are held of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty.

N. B. The lands of Peilston will either be sold by themselves separately or along with the lands contained in lot 5th, as may be agreed on.

All the above lands lie in the parish of Glencarn, and shire of Dumfries, except the lands of Craigenvey and Blackmerk in lot 4th, which lie in the parish of Dumfries in the same shire. The lands in general are well inclosed, and some of them subdivided. The estate of Maxwelton is valued in *cumulo*; so the valuation of the different lots above mentioned, cannot at present be mentioned with certainty, but a scheme dividing the valuations is made up, upon principles which it is thought will be approved of.

The teinds of the whole lands above mentioned are valued, and will be sold along with the lands, excepting only the teinds of the lands in lot 4th, lying in the parish of Dumfries, which were valued so far back as the year 1634, and are exhausted or nearly so, by the stipend payable to the minister.

The rental of the lands is in the hands of Commissary Goldie at Dumfries. A copy of it, with the current leases, and the plans and measurements of the lands, together with the title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and the articles of sale, are in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase at the roup, or wishing to make a private bargain, may apply for further particulars. The tenants will show the lands.